MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEAL 2016 JUN 13 PM 3: 49 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION FORM CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Okatoma Water	Association, INC. #1 & #	[‡] 2
	Public Water Supply Name	9
MS0640009		
List PWS ID #s	s for all Community Water System	is included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the

custo of el	omers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year ectronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please k all boxes that apply.
X	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other
	Date(s) customers were informed: 04/25/2013, 04/24/2013, 04/24/2013
	CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/
	CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message
ΧŢ	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: The Magee Courier, Smith County Reformer, The News Commercial O4/25/2013 04/24/2013 04/24/2013 Date Published:/ /
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
I her publithe Sthe Department	TIFICATION Teby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this ic water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State artment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Date Date
Bure	er or send via U.S. Postal Service: au of Public Water Supply Box 1700 May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

Jackson, MS 39215

May be emailed to: Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 JUN 13 PM 3: 4!

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Okatoma Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022 April 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula, Miocene and Citronelle Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Okatoma Water Association have received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601.733.2363. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#	0640009			TEST RESULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit MCLG Measure -ment		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	

6. Radium 228	N	2012	2.3	1.1 2.3	pCi/L	0		5 Erosion of natura deposits
Inorganic	Conta	aminant	S					
8. Arsenic	N	2010*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2010*	.024	No Range	ppm	dischar		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2010*	.79	.579	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	5.5	2.01 – 5.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	.2	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	on By-	Product	s					
Chlorine	N	2012	1	.60 – 1.10	mg/l	O ME		Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	064002	2		TEST RE	SULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		re	1CLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic	Contam	inants									
10. Barium	N	2010*	.021	.014021	ppm		2		discharge fr	f drilling wastes; om metal refineries; atural deposits	
16. Fluoride**	N	2010*	.79	.6379	ppm		additive wh		atural deposits; wate ch promotes strong arge from fertilizer im factories		
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb		0	AL≔	systems, erosion of natural deposits		
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	1.36	.34– 1.36	ppm		10	•	leaching from	fertilizer use; n septic tanks, sion of natural	
21. Selenium	N ,	2010*	7	.17	ppb		50		metal refine	om petroleum and ries; erosion of sits; discharge from	
Disinfectio	n By-Pı	oducts									
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010* 7	.49	2.27	opb	0	0 80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.		
Chlorine	N .	2012 1		70 – 1.2 r	mg/l	0	1 11.2.1.2		Water additive u	Vater additive used to control	

- * Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012
- ** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 1.3 mg/l.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #1 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 57%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #2 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 53%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HiV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

*****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

**** Special Notice Concerning Nitrate Sample Results****

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS 0640009) ranged from 2.0 ppm to 5.5 ppm during 2012. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short period s of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please Note: this report is being published in the local newspaper, copies will not be mailed unless requested.

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We're pleased to present to you this year's A and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe o continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We areom the Catahoula, Miocene and Citronelle Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been compater supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Okatolon.

If you have any questions about this report our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, pf the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45. Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

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Please Note: This report is being published

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi, County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in §13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the

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y'all.

We had a good supper at church Wednesday night with good attendance.

Mary Lou called me before

church and said for me to remind her that she had something for me. She would not tell me what it was. When we got to church and lots of folks

were there I asked her what did she have for me. She said I don't want to give this to you, but here goes. She gave me a great big kiss on the cheek. I

wiped it off as fast as I could and made an ugly face. She said Troy Puckett sent it to me. I told her to come back and putit back on when I heard who it

was from. She did not.

I hope everyone has another

great week.

2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.

PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022 April 2013

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PWS ID	# 064000	9	TEST RESULTS					
Contominant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Runge of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	мст.	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioact	ive Conta	minants						
6. Radium 228	N	2012	2.3	11-23	pCr/l.	0	5	Frosion of natural deposits
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
8. Atsenic	N	2010*	.6	No Range	ինր	o/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; (unoff from orchards; (unoff from glass & electronics production waste
IO. Barium	N	20101	.024	No Range	lifati	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal ref ; crosion of natural deposits
16. Flouride	N	2010*	79	.5 - 79	ppin	4	4	Erosion of nat. dep.; water adduls e which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
17. Leid	N	2008*	1	0	ppls	0	A1.=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits.
19. Nitrateta Nitrogen)	. N	2012	5.5	2.01 - 5.5	ppin	J0	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; crosion of natural degusits.
21 Selenium	N·	2010*	2	No Rance	nah	50	50	Discharge from netralemn & metal influences; capsion of ast then this electric from misss

24 Selesann	N-	2010*	2	No Range	Phys	50	50	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries, crosion of nat-dep.; discharge from mines.
Disinfect	ion By-P	roducts	·		·	l	J	
Chlorine	N	2012	ı	60 - 1.40	nig/l	0	MDRLst	Water additive used to control microbes.
PWS ID	# 064002	2		TEST RES	ULTS			
(ontaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
lnorganic	Contan	inants					4	
iO Danum	N	2010*	.021	.014021	bbuı	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal ref ; crosson of natural dep
16 Flouritle	N	20101	79	6379	bhm	4	4	Exission of nat. dep., water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertifizer & alumnium factories.
17 Lead	. N	2008*	ı	0	ppb	0	Δ1.=15	Corrosion of bousehold plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits.
19. Nitrate (i Nitrogen)	s N	2012	1.36	34 - 1.36	фрm	10	10	Runolf from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage, crosion of natural deposits.
21 Selenium	N	2010	,7	17	ներ	50	50	Discharge from petroleum & metal reliuerces, crosson of nat-dept discharge from mines
Disinfect	ion By-P	roducts					l	
B2 TEHM Total udsalemethane	N	2010*	7 49	2 27	նիջ	0	80	By-product of drinking water cholomination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1	.70 - 1.2	mg/1	0	MDRI.#4	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Most recent sample, No sample required for 2012.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Holline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #1 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 57%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quaterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result on inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

****SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING SAMPLE RESULTS****

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS 0640009) ranged from 2.0 ppm during 2012. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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^{**}Fluoride level is rountinely adjusted to the MS State Dept. of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF SIMPSON

Personally app	peared bef	ore me, th	e undersigne	d Notary
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THIS IS NOT A STATEMENT

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Okatoma Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022 **April 2013**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Okatoma Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to containination.

Information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system; to evening upon request. The wells for the Okatoma Water Association have received moderate susceptibility prakings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601.7332363. We want our valued customers to be informed about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601.7332363. We want our valued customers to be informed about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601.7332363. We want our valued customers to be informed about this report or concerning your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 1970 SCR 45, Mi. Olive, MS 39119.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Pederal and State laws. This subdow lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January is to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring uninerals and, in some cases, reducated in the production of the production, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as self-such units as a production, and such as some water more), industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, or any other production, and production, and wildlife inorganic contaminants, such as self-such units as a production, and can also come from as stations and septic systems; and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, systems, all drinking water, including production of industrial processes and perioduction, and can also come from as stations and septic systems; and industrial contaminants, which can b

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectuan Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminant.

Maximum Residual Disinfectuan Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants. to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (ng/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000 Parts per billion (pph) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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	PWS ID#	064000	9	en et e	TEST RES	ULTS					
,,,	Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detecte	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	or Unit Measur -ment	MCLG	MCI.	Likely Source	of Contemination	
					~ .						
	Radioactiv	ve Conta	aminant	S			-				
	6. Radium 228	N	2012	2.3	1.1 - 2.3	pCi/L	0			Erosion of natura deposits	
Carlo II	Inorganic	Contam	inants		. •						
47.50	8. Arsenic	, N	2010*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of na	tural deposits: runoff	
ilos iku		No. of the			1	1			from orchards	runoff from glass	
7155 A. T. T.	10. Barium	N	2010*	.024	No Range	ppm	2	2		s production wastes drilling wastes:	
113		_			9 7					n metal refineries:	
1.3	16. Fluoride**	N	2010*	.79	.579	ppm _.	4	4	Erosion of nat	ural deposits; water	
omunic ×									additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer ar aluminum factories		
4 "	17. Lead	N N	2008*	1	0	ррь	0	AL≈15	Corrosion of I	ousehold plumbing	
anije, e paje	15 Tr			_L:					systems, eros deposits	ion of natural	
Mithalasé a	19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N'	2012	5.5	2.01 - 5.5	ppm	10	10	10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leach from septic tanks, sewage; eros of natural deposits		
	21. Selenium	N	2010*	.2	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from metal refinerie	m petroleum and es; erosioπ of natural	
			L		.t				deposits; disc	harge from mines	
	Disinfectio	n By-Pr	oducts	•							
	Chlorine	N Z	2012 1).	60 1.10 mg	Й	0 MDF		Vater additive un	sed to control	
1	<u> </u>	y .52%(\$^\									
	PWS ID#	0640022	:	* ***	TEST RES	ULTS					
	Conteminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects o	Measure	MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
1 8 Jan 1	Š.,			Exceeding MCL/ACL		-ment					
11 P.	Inorganic (Contami	inants		1		l				
	10. Barium	N	2010*	.021	.014021	ppm	2	2	Discharge of	drilling wasten.	
			-			ppm			Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
	16. Fluoride**	N	2010*	.79	.6379	ppm	4	4	Erosion of na	tural deposits; water o promotes strong	

	Disinfectio	n Rv_	Product	·e						,				
	Chlorine	N	2012			60 1.10 mg/l		0	MOF	RL ≈ 4	Water additive used to control microbes			
13	4, 1, 1, 1		<u> </u>								1	1110	ciobes	
								- n-c			*			
	PWS ID#	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				TEST I		LIS						V
10	Contaminant	Violati Y/N				Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		Measure		CLG		6	MCI.	Likely Source of Contamination
		<u> </u>						-ment	resist					
	Inorganie (Conta	minant	3			e"						. v 4.	
ja, si	10. Barlúm	N .	2010*	.021		.014021	,	ppm		2		2	Discharge of	drilling wastes; n metal refineries;
	16. Fluoride**	N	2010*	.79		63 - 79		ppm		4		4	Erosion of nat additive which	tural deposits, wat promotes strong ge from fertilizer
	17. Lead	N	2008*	1		0		ppb	T	Ö	AL=	15		ousehold plumbir
42	19. Nitrate las	N	2012	1.36		34 1.36			-	10		10	deposits	
	Nitrogen)		2012	1.36		.34~ 1.30		ppm		10		10	Runoff from fe leaching from sewage; erosi deposits	septic tanks,
2 s .	21. Selenium	N	2010*	.7	,	17		ppb		50		50	metal refinerio	m petroleum and es; erosion of its; discharge from
	Disinfection	ı Bv-l	Product				. :		•			1	THIRES	· · · ·
	82 TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N C	2010	7.49	2.27		ppb		0		80	By-	product of drin	king water
	Chlorine	N	2012	 	+	~ 1.2	mg/l				L=4			ed to control

Mejejspod flid your divising' water mosts or exceeds \$11 Edertal and State requirements. We have learned through our anonthrous go an indicator of whether on encordulous have been detected benever the EPA has determined that you water 15 SAFE at these levels.

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Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COVINGTON COUNTY

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned authority, in and for said County and State, **Analyn Arrington Goff**, Publisher of **THE NEWS-COMMERCIAL**, a newspaper published in Collins, said County, who being duly sworn, says the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was made in said paper on the hereinafter dates, as follows, to-wit:

Vol	_ Nó. <u>_41</u>	DatedApril_24, 2013
Vol	No	Dated
Vol	_ No	Dated
Vol	No	Dated
<u> </u>	alyn A	Publisher
Sworn to and subso	cribed before me, t	his the <u>24</u> day of
April	mes En	Notary Public OF MISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISSISS
Printer's Fee	\$ 318.50	★ ID# 72280 T
Proof of Publication	\$	NOTARY PUBLIC Comm, Expires Dec. 18, 2015
TOTAL	\$ 321.50	- POLINGTON COURT

Annusi Drinking Water Quality Report Okatoma Water Association, Inc. PW6#: 9640009 & 0640022 April 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quelity Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we delive to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a sade and departitable supply of drighting water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the we're treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahouta, Microene and Circroside Application.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determination were medic has been familished to our public water system and is exalished for visioning upon request. The wells for the Okaloma Water Association have received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any quositions about this report or concerning your water utility, ploase contact Michael Speed at 601.733.2303. Wa want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, clease about any of our regularly schoduled meetings. They are held on this first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45, ML Okes, MS 39119.

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We routinely monitor for consistentia in your drinking water according to Federal and State leves. This toldo below hete all of the derinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of Jacussy 17 to Docember 37 - 2012. In cause where monitoring weart required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results, As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it discounts are activately accounting inheritates and in some cases, achieved we calculated and can pick up substances or confiniments from the presence without you will be calculated to confiniments from the presence will be calculated to the confiniments from the presence of the presenc

to this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand those terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Lovel - 8te concentration of a conteminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set on does to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Conteminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Gool" (MCLG) is the terral of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs above for a margin of ability.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRCL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is correlating evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

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We are required to morellor your deniring water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring ere on indicator of whether or not our definiting water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological semigriding has showed no option present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSOH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated lovets of load can cause sorious leastift problems, aspecially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with sortice time and home planning. Of Water Association is exponential to it providing high quality drinking words, but cannot carried the variety of materials used in planning components. When your water has been atting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your ship to 30 exceeds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or costing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may with to have your water tested, information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Dirikking violent planning water to plan or the planning to the planning of the planning that th

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #1 Is